

TEST CUTS DOWN NAVY DESERTIONS

Undesirable Type Is Kept Out of Service.

Washington.—Cutting down an alarming number of naval desertions by preventing the deserting type of sailor from ever enlisting in the first place is a new achievement of the United States navy. How this has been brought about, largely by means of a special psychology test, is announced by Commander D. E. Cummings, U. S. N., in an account to appear in the Personnel Journal.

In 1923, the number of men who were unable to adapt themselves to navy life had grown to excessive proportions, declares Commander Cummings. Almost one-third of the separations from the navy were desertions, and only 44.6 per cent left the navy by honorable discharge or transfer to the fleet reserve. Courts-martial were at the rate of 13,000 a year, with an enlisted force of 50,000 men. Altogether, a serious situation.

To find out whether general intelligence has any connection with the ability of a man to make good in the navy, the O'Hourke general classification test, prepared and standardized by Dr. L. J. O'Hourke, now director of research of the United States civil service commission, was put into use. Five hundred men who had deserted and been apprehended were first tested, and also 2,000 recruits. The scores of the deserters ranged consistently lower than those of the recruits in general. They showed that if men who made a score lower than 50 on the test were not allowed to enlist, 22 per cent of the deserters would be eliminated, and only a comparatively small percentage of men who might make good would be excluded. Further applications of the test confirmed the relation between low scores on this particular test and the likelihood of delinquency and failure in naval life.

It was also found that men who had gone farther in school were more likely to make good in the navy than men who had had poorer educations. This is not surprising, Commander Cummings points out, considering that enlisted men are called upon to perform highly technical work, such as aligning turrets, gunnery, ballistics corrections, handling radio communications and materials, and innumerable other things requiring greater intelligence, initiative, responsibility, and education than was required of sailors in former days.

Tests on recruits during the last year designed to show more definitely the relationship between delinquency and intelligence have not progressed very fast, owing to the fact that desertions and courts-martial have decreased so greatly, Commander Cummings reports.

Now there is a strong rumor current here that the British government intends to grant a concession for the exploitation of these salts, the working of which, it is estimated, would bring in about \$10,000,000 a year.

Such is the strength of the rumors that already land values are rising on the borders of Transjordan through which railroads would have to be built to transport the salt to Haifa to the north and Uman to the south.

At the same time the Arab executive here has asked the British government and the League of Nations that the exploitation of the Dead Sea be left to the government of Palestine so that it may benefit the population.

Frog Eating Is Popular

Among Japanese Epicures
Tokyo.—The building is crawling with the frog and the snake of the Japanese people. Two years ago a Japanese farmer ate a 1,000-pound frog and pronounced it good. Five years ago another Japanese was eating frog legs and he is now eating frog farming as a business.

Today almost everyone in Japan with the price of the frog is high and there are more frog farmers than bird breeders.

Frog eaters are especially numerous in the warmer sections of Japan where the croakers attain their greatest growth and are of the best flavor.

It is said that the head of a frog is to be eaten as a delicacy and the body as a snack.

Engineer Travels Million Miles in Forty-Two Years

New York.—Felix Bressan, a locomotive engineer for the New York Central, retired on a pension a few days ago after having driven engines on the Central for 42 years. He is seventy years old. In honor of his final day of work Bressan drove the engine of his engine with numerous American flags.

Bressan first came to New York, N. Y. in 1851 and has since that time driven engines on the Central for 42 years. He is seventy years old. In honor of his final day of work Bressan drove the engine of his engine with numerous American flags.

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TASTE CONTROLS IMPORTS OF TEA

Examiner Uses Tongue to Determine Standards.

Washington.—America's \$31,000,000 importation of tea is controlled by the tip of one human tongue. The sovereign possessor is George P. Mitchell, supervising examiner of the United States tea control laboratory. It is his duty to determine by taste whether tea offered for import to this country meets federal standards for approximately 2,000 grades, kinds and varieties.

Directly under him are five men, one each at New York, Boston, Tacoma, San Francisco and Honolulu. Mitchell guides their work and standardizes their technique. Last year they brewed and tasted samples from 11,000,000 pounds of tea entering United States ports. Almost 500,000 pounds were rejected as inferior in quality. The remainder was ordered released from bonded warehouses.

Decision Comes Quickly.
It is only a few hours from the time tea shipments are docked until samples are tasted, approved for distribution to trade, or the importer notified of rejection.

Few persons possess such educated palates. Government tasters are selected after long years of training and experience. Usually "brought up" in the tea trade, they can tell blindfolded if they're tasting Darjeeling or Moyana, Poochow Oolong or Ping Sney.

They can tell by the taste whether the shipment contains artificial coloring or "facing," whether the exporter has sent the plant's tender tea leaves, valued for the rich, stimulating alkaloid caffeine, or the older tea leaves full of tannin and weak, non-commercial properties.

Can Even Tell Altitude.
They can tell, too, whether the tea grew at high altitudes, best in production of flavor, or the exact region in China, India, Japan and Formosa, Dutch East Indies, Java and Sumatra, Africa and the Azores.

If their tongues fail, if there is any doubt the flavor or the "body" is up to standard for that particular tea, samples are sent here to Mitchell. His analysis is final. A board of seven tea experts, appointed by the secretary of agriculture, has fixed uniform standards to guide him.

An adamant importer, insisting his tea is not below standard, has recourse to a board of tea appeals—three employees of the Department of Agriculture, whose palates are called upon to determine whether the tea in controversy conforms to their declaration of tea that is standard.

Grand Turk to Wed

Girl Hunting for Work
Constantinople.—The Grand Turk is to take unto himself a wife. Not a surprising thing, one would say, for a follower of the polygamous prophet to do. Yet it is causing a lot of comment, particularly in view of the personality of the bride apparent. Mustafa Kemal, the president of the Ottoman republic, recently met by chance at Broussa a Montenegrin who was in search of work and who was accompanied by his daughter, a girl of seventeen.

Struck by the extraordinary beauty and grace of this child of the Black Sea, Kemal sought her acquaintance, fell in love with her and asked for her hand and heart in marriage, offering to defray, meanwhile, the costs of providing her with an education befitting the exalted place she will occupy as his wife. His proposal was accepted and Angela is now anticipating the nuptials. Incidentally the girl's father has been provided with a well-paying position.

Japanese Children to Send

Flower Seeds for Dolls
Tokyo.—The children of the primary schools in the suburbs of Tokyo are collecting seeds of the Japanese flower and of growing story vases to be made up into packages and sent to the school children of America in acknowledgment of the receipt in Japan of the "friendship dolls" sent by American school children. With the seeds will go a message of hope and when the flowers bloom it will remind American children of the thanks of the boys and girls of Japan and of the friendship that exists on this side of the Pacific.

Excavators in Russia

Uncover City of Dead
Kirovsk, Ukraine.—A hill in the neighborhood of Kirovsk, where a great hydraulic station is being constructed, has yielded what is declared to be the European counterpart of Karakum, the "City of the Dead" discovered some years ago by the Russian explorer, Colonel Reuter, in Mongolia.

Ancient tombs in which the buried apparently important persons of the Tatars and Slavs ages have been found as well as numerous prehistoric caves containing relics.

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SKIN OF INDIAN BINDS OLD BOOK

Antique Is Treasured in Denver Library.

Denver, Colo.—Preserved in the skin of an Indian warrior, the "History of Christianity" is the most treasured antique in the archives of the Hill school of theology of Denver university. The book, with its binding of human parchment, was once the possession of Gen. John Hunt Morgan, famous Confederate leader. It was published in 1752 and its text is in Latin.

By an ironic quirk of fate, the owner and binder of the book, one of the historic characters of the Civil war and the old West, is but a memory and his mortal remains are dust, while the skin of the Indian warrior, his enemy, is preserved and prized.

Clinging to the book is a history of lust for blood, of hate and revenge. But by that same twist in fate and combination of circumstances which reversed the intent of Morgan in binding the book, it now stands as a symbol of the doctrine of brotherly love.

The elements of hate were established when Morgan met the redskin in a desperate encounter. With knives and muscles they fought until, with a heart stab, Morgan killed the warrior.

Emblazoned by the struggle, Morgan had the skin of his enemy cut from his body. His revenge was in having it treasured and bleached to form a cover for an old Latin book.

Morgan was no Latin student and the book he chose at random sanitizes the whole affair. It was the "History of Christianity."

The skin of the Indian is well preserved. It has been bleached to banana color but is not broken nor cracked.

The book was presented by General Morgan himself to a Dr. William Barnes, who in turn handed it down to his son, H. M. Barnes, of Denver, according to an inscription in the book. On September 26, 1893, it was presented by H. M. Barnes to the Hill school of theology.

Indian Relics Reveal

Early "Traveling Man"

Columbus, Ohio.—White men were not the first commercial travelers on this continent. They had predecessors among the Indians, according to the evidence of relics dug up in the ancient mounds known as the Hopewell mound group by Dr. H. C. Shetrone of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical society. Ornaments, utensils and objects used in religious ceremonies are found with the remains of these people that could not possibly have originated in their own limited territory but must have come from points as far away as the headwaters of the Missouri river and the Gulf of Mexico.

Compensations among the finds are large spearheads and knife blades of black obsidian, the nearest known deposit of which is in Yellowstone park. Large quantities of obsidian chips and flakes indicate that these weapons were not bought ready made but as blocks of the stone which were worked into shape after delivery. Eye-teeth of grizzly bears were also imported from the West. From the Gulf region came large conch shells and long strings of beads made of tiny marine shells.

Though still in the Stone Age culturally, the mound builders traded in cash. They brought copper nuggets from the Lake Superior region and silver, a lead-silver ore, from Illinois.

Turn Railroad Grade

Into Unique Highway

Cashmere, Wash.—A unique highway soon to be in use is the 10-mile stretch of railroad grade abandoned by the Great Northern upon the completion of its eight-mile tunnel under the Cascade mountains. The right-of-way is 100 feet wide, well ballasted and ready for permanent paving, should it be necessary.

Once opened for the auto tourist it will be one of the finest pieces of mountain highway in the Northwest. From the extreme elevation of 4,500 feet, wonderful views of mountains and lakes are to be had. With the railroad buried in the mountains far beneath the highway there can be no danger of road-crossing accidents.

The new road will offer in the way of thrills and scenery the triple horse-shoe bend, the double figure eight, seven openings of tunnels and six elevations of snow sheds—not missing the seven snow-capped mountain peaks visible from Berne station.

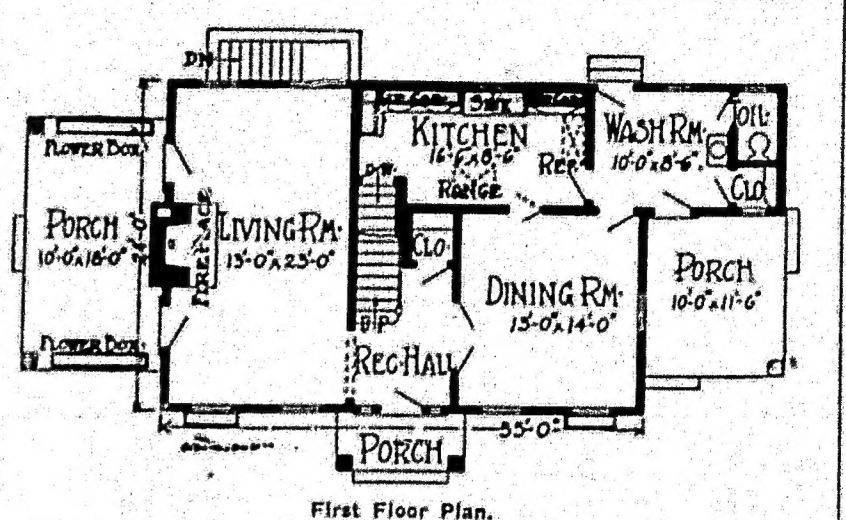
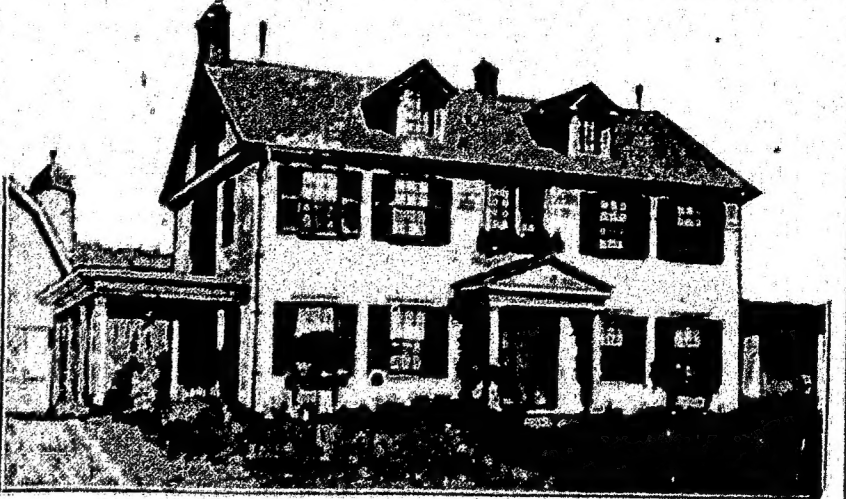
Berlin Firemen Free

Entangled Swallow
Berlin.—The Berlin fire department, known in the jargon of the street as the "Heldt for everything," recently performed a feat which would gladden the heart of any humane society official.

Postmen passing a coffee shop on Krossenstrasse, in the center of the business district, noticed that a swallow was caught by the wing in the eaves-droppers. All the bird's efforts to free itself were vain. Some one turned in a fire alarm.

The fire department, which has caught swarming bees, helped people who have forgotten their keys, and removed the debris after auto collisions, added a new page of honor to its record by restoring liberty to the frightened little swallow.

Stucco Colonial Is Attractive Design for a Comfortable Home



First Floor Plan.

By W. A. RADFORD

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to practical home building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as editor, author and manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

The colonial style of architecture is popular among those who build homes both in the city and the smaller communities as well. It is economical to build because the lines of the building are straight. It is attractive in exterior appearance and the greatest amount of room may be secured on the two floors.

The house design shown is of a seven-room house, 35 by 24 feet, exclusive of the porches on either end. It follows the colonial style of room arrangement, with an entrance hall in the center, a living room extending the depth of the house on one side and dining room and kitchen on the other. In addition to this arrangement, a large washroom with lavatory is added for the convenience of the farm family.

The living room, as will be noted by the floor plans that accompany the exterior view, is 13 feet wide and 23 feet long. In the center of the outside wall is set an open fireplace with doors opening onto the porch on either side. The dining room is at the front and is 13 by 14 feet. The kitchen is 10 by 18 feet.

The stairs to the second floor run out of the entrance hall and lead to a central hall above. Each bedroom is a corner room, giving plenty of light and ventilation. The bathroom is at the end of the hall at the front of the house. Each room has a closet adjoining it.

A basement, the same size as the house proper, provides storage room and space for the heating plant and fuel. Also dormers set in the roof admit light to a good-sized attic, which also may be used for storage and other purposes.

The exterior walls of the house are covered with stucco, making an unusually attractive home. The frame may be of lumber, or the house may be constructed of brick, tile or concrete blocks, with the stucco applied over. This is an unusually attractive farm home building design.

House Can Be Made Ugly

by Use of Wrong Paint

A house is lived in too long and under too many conditions of weather and seasons, to say nothing of other circumstances, to be extreme in any way.

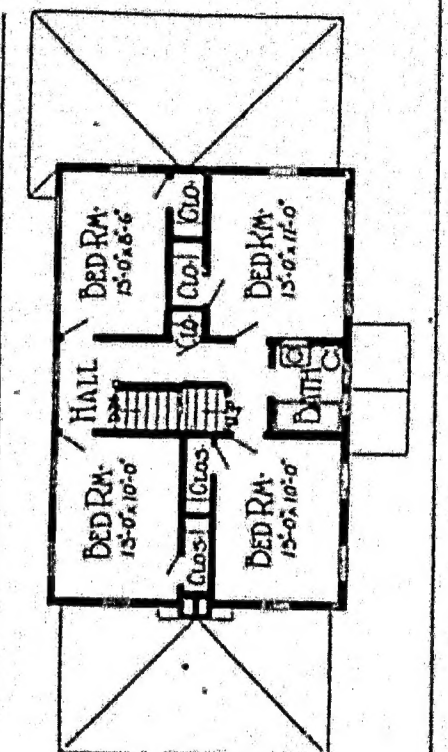
It need not be so neutral as to forego all individuality, but it should, on the whole, be rather conservative than err on the other side. The exterior should be neutral enough to serve as a peaceful transition between the surroundings and the interior furnishings, and to sit harmoniously and quietly in its own grounds.

If the house is finished with smooth siding, such as wide boards or clapboards, it takes paint, but if it is covered with rough lumber, or shingles, a stain should be used. Stain is a thin material and will not successfully hide smooth woodwork, but it penetrates deeply into the surface of rough wood. These are technically known as alkali stains, although they may be applied just as well to any wood of a rough surface. Paint should be used on smooth siding and trim, where it will produce a line of weather-resistant material on the outside of the house, penetrating only slightly into the wood fiber.

Paint for exterior purposes is usually made of mineral pigments and linseed oil. The oil is the agent which holds the pigments together and binds the film structure to the surface. Being a vegetable product, it is natural that it should decay. Therefore, the natural and proper procedure in the "wearing away" process of paint is that the oil should decay from the surface inward.

When the oil has decayed the pigments on the surface are no longer bound together and are easily blown or washed away. Painters call this "chalking," and when it is not too rapid is the ideal wearing away process. The surface is then left fit for repainting. Loose paint should be removed by scraping. A torch will be necessary if there is an abundance of loose paint.

Today the brickwork which catches the public eye and the popular fancy must be very rough. And the trick themselves must be of the same order. The rougher the better. The brick, which only a few years ago had no market at all, are now in high favor.



Second Floor Plan.

house. Each room has a closet adjoining it.

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SOCIETY DIRECTORY

A cordial invitation is extended to strangers who belong to any of these organizations to visit meetings when in town.

BETHEL LODGE, No. 27, F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall the second Thursday evening of every month. E. F. Blisbee, W. M.; Fred B. Merrill, Secretary.

PURITY CHAPTER, No. 102, O. E. S., meets in Masonic Hall the first Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. Alice Rowe, W. M.; Mrs. Emma Van Den Kerckhoven, Secretary.

MT. ABRAM LODGE, No. 31, I. O. O. F., meets in their hall every Friday evening. A. H. Gibbs, N. G.; D. M. Forbes, Secretary.

SUNSET REBEKAH LODGE, No. 64, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Monday evenings of each month. Mrs. Gertrude Boyker, N. G.; Mrs. Emily B. Forbes, Secretary.

SUDBURY LODGE, No. 22, K. of P., meets in Grange Hall the first and third Tuesdays of each month. H. C. Rowe, C. C.; Kenneth McInnis, K. of R. and S.

NACCOMI TEMPLE, No. 63, PYTHIAN SISTERS, meets the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Grange Hall. Mrs. Minnie Bennett, M. E. C.; Mrs. Hester Sanborn, M. of R. and C.

BROWN POST, No. 84, G. A. R., meets at Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. A. H. Hutchinson, Commander; J. A. Brown, Adjutant; L. N. Bartlett, Q. M.

BROWN, W. R. C., No. 35, meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month. Mrs. Lottie Inman, President; Mrs. Lillie Burbank, Secretary.

GEORGE A. MUNDT POST, No. 81, AMERICAN LEGION, meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month in its rooms. J. M. Harrington, Commander; Charles Tuell, Adjutant.

COL. C. S. EDWARDS CAMP, NO. 72, S. O. F. V., meets first Thursday of each month in the Legion rooms. E. H. Smith, Commander; Carl L. Brown, Secretary.

BETHEL GRANGE, No. 56, P. of H., meets in their hall the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. L. W. Morse, M.; Eva W. Hastings, Secretary.

Parent-Teachers' Association, Meeting 2nd Monday of each month at Grammar School during school year. Pres., Arthur Herrick; Secretary, Mrs. R. R. Tibbets.

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**Rough Surfaced Brick
Vogue of Exteriors**

Brickwork is rapidly undergoing a radical change at the hands of the leading architects of the country, who are fast getting away from the old idea that in order to supply the very last touch in artistry it must present a surface as smoothly even and correct as if it had been molded. No longer is this the fashion, nor is it acceptable to the men who dictate architectural vogues.

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STORY FR

Dr. Ronald in his special psychology—time in the mysteries. As he is interested in District Attorney murder, in Oak Ridge, Morgan. The papers reveal Zealand, when had lived in Harvey has woman wear the Morgan the murder, friend of Me he has a que tal and invite the patient, possible cann murdered woman girl. McAllister through Morgan immense colle terests them, noise and a plingue, the killing.

CHAPTER

"There must be some text lines by. When he destroyed them and may have memory. If not, committed to pay it. Whatever it been in the habit stantly. In that it's some Take the lamp and er end of the bo rise it so that zonally along He had station post card from the shelf as a tal height

The GREEN CLOAK

By YORKE DAVIS

WNU Service, Copyright, 1916

STORY FROM THE START

Dr. Ronald McAllister, famous in his special work—applied psychology—employs his leisure time in the elucidation of crime mysteries. As the narrative opens he is interested with Assistant District Attorney Ashton in the murder, in the small town of Oak Ridge, of a reclusive, Henry Morgan. The murdered man, his papers reveal, had been in New Zealand, where Doctor McAllister had lived in his youth. Will Harvey has testified he saw a woman wearing a green cloak in the Morgan home the night of the murder. Doctor McAllister, friend of McAllister, telephones he has a queer case in his hospital and invites McAllister to see the patient. The doctor sees a possible connection between the murdered New Zealander and the girl McAllister and his friend go through Morgan's papers. An immense collection of maps interests them. The doctor finds a noose and a pipe, used as a tourniquet, the instrument of the killing.

CHAPTER III—Continued

"There must have been some standard, some test that he tried those constables by. When they did not fit it, he destroyed them. That test or standard may have existed solely in his memory. If not, if it was a thing committed to paper, then we can find it. Whatever it was, he must have been in the habit of referring to it constantly. In that case, I have no doubt that it's somewhere in this room. Take the lamp and hold it at the other end of the bookshelves—so. Now raise it so that the light will fall horizontally along the top shelf."

He had stationed himself at the opposite end from where I stood, and he sighted along the projecting edge of the shelf as I raised the lamp to the height he indicated.

"Try the next one," he said, "—so. And now the next. There; that'll do. We've got it. It's not mistaken."

He walked over toward my end of the case and pulled a book out of the third shelf.

"Our thanks are due to the old woman for not being too good a housekeeper," he observed in comment. "The dust on those books is evidence enough that he was not in the habit of reading them. But this one shows a clear track in and out of the shelf. There's no better hiding place for a sheet of paper than a book."

He balanced the book carefully in both hands, and then let it open where it would.

"Well," he said, "I think we've found it," for there between the two yellow pages was a bluish sheet of semi-transparent paper, folded.

He laid down the book and opened up the paper. It was a map, too, and as I looked at it closely, I saw that it was executed on a very large scale. It was a map of a very narrow-necked peninsula. The soundings in the sea all about it were indicated frequently. Over the surface of the land itself were various little numerals, which had their explanation in a legend in the corner. One had only to read a little way down this explanatory column to see with what minute care the map had been drawn, and on how large a scale. Such unimportant objects, as a granite boulder or a blasted tree had their position indicated.

No, the purpose of the map-maker had not been purely geographical. So much was clear.

"It's a tracing, you see," Doctor McAllister observed. "He's got the original locked away somewhere, now. But, do you notice, there's nothing on the sheet, anywhere, to indicate in what part of the world this bit of land lies? There's no latitude or longitude indicated. We'll have to get the original to find that."

At that, the explanation of the whole mystery of this wilderness of maps flashed across my mind.

"No," I cried, "he hasn't got latitude or longitude on the original, either! He never knew, to the day of his death, any better than we know now, into what sea that little peninsula fits its head. That's what he spent the last three years of his life hunting for."

Doctor McAllister nodded gravely. "I am quite right," he said, "right beyond a doubt. There's no knowing what there is to be found on that bit of headland, but whatever it is, he wanted it badly."

It was natural that we should both fall silent just then, natural, too, that in our excitement over the discovery, our nerves were higher strung than usual. It had grown pretty late. There was a dead stillness within the house. The only sound, save the ticking of a clock, that came to our ears was the occasional creak of a gust of wind through the trees and around the corners of the house. So it was natural that we both started violently when a gust of wind blew open one of the windows, with a bang, and caused our lamp to flicker and then go out.

I laughed nervously, and wiped my forehead with the back of my hand. It was wet. When I rose, or rather, started to rise, and spoke at the same time—began to speak, at any rate. What I had in mind to say was, that I would close the window if the doctor would relight the lamp.

But before I had said three words,

the compelling grip of his muscular hand thrust me back into my chair, and my sentence trailed off into a sort of gasp.

So, for a moment, we sat breathless.

"Somebody's getting in," I whispered presently. "It must be Mallory."

"Mallory has a key," he retorted.

"Listen—"

No, that was not Mallory. It was not anybody trying to get in, for somebody had already succeeded—somebody who was already making his way, with swift, almost incredibly stealthy steps, up the stairs from the second floor to the room where we were sitting.

We drew back into an obscure corner and stood close together, half-crouching, eying the door.

Presently we saw it opening. And then there emerged from its shadow a face we both knew—a face neither of us is ever likely to forget. The eyes in that face we had never seen before, for they had been closed the last

broken on the frozen ground. Instead of that, I saw the fleeting shadow of her moving swiftly across the snowy lawn toward the gate.

A moment later, bare-headed, bare-handed, I was running at top speed down the rough, frozen country road in the direction I had seen her take.

Before I had gone fifty yards, I heard other footsteps pounding along behind me, and a momentary fear that my old chief had been reckless enough to risk his bones in such a chase caused me to pause and turn back. It was not Doctor McAllister, however, but the detective, Mallory, and as he panted up alongside me, he said:

"I saw her coming down the rain-pipe. She might almost as well have fallen, she came down so fast. What was she like? I don't suppose you got anything of a look at her, though?"

"No," said I. "The wind had just blown out the lamp, and we were there in the dark when she came in."

"It doesn't matter," he said briefly, as we plowed along, side by side. "I'll know what she's like well enough when I come up with her. But there is no use in your keeping up the chase. I'll get her alone, never fear. Nothing that wears skirts can outrun me."

I was already half inclined to take his advice and turn back, for the pace was beginning to tell on me, when I tripped over something and fell headlong.

By the time I had picked myself up and shaken the snow of the loose snow out of my sleeves, he was already a hundred yards ahead down the road. I was about to get up, so, regretfully, I turned back.

But for one moment I passed curiously to investigate the cause of my fall. It had been something soft, something that gave a little as my foot struck it, and then clung. It had been entirely covered by the snow, which had fallen out here in the country to a depth of nearly six inches.

I scuffled around in it with my feet until I found it. Then I stooped and picked it up. It must be a shawl or a blanket, I thought, as I shook the snow out of its folds and held it out in both hands. No, it was neither. It was a cloak; a green cloak, and the collar was cut high in the back.

I cast a glance over my shoulder. Mallory was already out of sight in the distance. I threw the cloak over my arm and trudged back to the house.

It was a Cloak, a Green Cloak, and the Collar was Cut High in the Back.

time we looked at it. Now they were about all we could see. The black hair lost itself in the shadow which enveloped the doorway, and the olive-brown skin was itself a shadow. But the eyes—these burned with the flaming green intensity of a leopard's.

The doctor and I shrank back into our corner and waited, breathlessly, to see what she would do. The first thing was curious, and little to be expected. She closed behind her the door by which she had entered. Then, with brisk certainty, but with no noise at all, she moved toward the desk. That brought her a little nearer us.

She had got within arm's reach of the swivel chair, when suddenly, like a flash, all the motion of her body was arrested. Her attitude had something of the frozen alertness that one sees in a setter dog when he points game. We could see her face better now; it was turned squarely toward us. But, apparently, she did not see us. That was natural, for we were deep in the shadow. But she knew we were there. The next moment I perceived that she knew by virtue of the same sense that the setter uses. She had caught our scent. Her head went back a little, her nostrils dilated, and she seemed to be drawing in a deep breath.

I have no command of English to describe the audacious and unexpectedness of the thing that happened then. She stood there before us, as I have said, like one frozen, so still was she. And then, with no preliminary motion whatever, no crouch, no visible gathering up of the forces for a spring, she flashed across the room toward the open window, like a dancing shadow. For just an instant I saw her, etched in profile as she poised upon the sill. And then she was gone. I had followed her to the window as swiftly as my clumsy, human motions would permit, and looked down, expecting to see her lying bruised and

dead. But she was not there. She had vanished.

CHAPTER IV

Early the next morning Doctor McAllister and I took one of the trains upon which the main population of Oak Ridge habitually goes to town upon its several and various business.

We had by no means exhausted the possibilities of discovery which still lay concealed, we felt sure, within that lonely old house where we had passed so strange a night; nor had we solved its mystery. But matters of a more instant importance compelled us, for a while, to abandon it.

In the first place, we knew that, little as we liked the prospect, it was our clear duty to report to Ashton what we knew of the mysterious, wild creature who had escaped from the hospital and was now at large. By one means or another, she must be found as quickly as possible. She had already destroyed one life—of that we were practically sure—and until she was safely under restraint again, we could have no guaranty that she would not destroy others. To thwart that possibility, we must call in Ashton and the police, however little to our liking such a course might be.

We deferred our breakfast until our arrival in town, memories of the dinner we had had the night before making it easy to go hungry for a while. We were later getting in than we expected to be, for a combination of fog and freezing sleet delayed our train. Out of the car windows we could see as we crawled along, that the telegraph wires were already sagging under their white armor of ice. As soon as we got in, we drove straight to The Merced.

In the restaurant we found Ashton himself, just sitting down to breakfast. He welcomed us with an eagerness that showed that he had already heard some report of our adventure of the night before.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Cats Alike Fond of Traveling and Home

The glare of limelight that recently beat upon Fluffy, the London Victoria station cat, who boarded the 10:15 train to Dover every morning, lunches upon nice cream cakes at the buffet there, and returns to town by the afternoon train, is a reminder of a curious fact about cats; they are at once the greatest travelers and the greatest "home bodiers" of all domesticated animals.

Other cats in England, and, indeed, in most countries, regularly journey long distances on trains, usually in the restaurant car, but sometimes with the train crew. As for seafaring cats, there must be hundreds of thousands of them, from North Cape to the Horn, Southampton water to Nagasaki Bay.

Most felines carry quite a number of them. White Star vessels with three and twenty aboard. There was an

amusing incident not long ago when one of the Adriatic's cats, that had failed to turn up when the ship sailed, reappeared for the next voyage with its tail proudly waving in the breeze and five little kittens trotting along behind.—Manchester Guardian

Restless Ambition

As dogs in a wheel, or squirrels in a cage, ambitious men still climb and climb, with great labor and incessant anxiety, but never reach the top.—Burton

Job for the Censor

"The weight of the censor," reads a magazine article, "is 5,507 followed by 18 noughts." A very naughty story.—Farm and Fireside

What's the Answer?

Questions No. 10

1—Who said: "Go West, young man, so West!"

2—What English author lived with and wrote about gypsies?

3—What is a pronounced peculiarity of the German Baltic coast?

4—What statue, generally regarded as the noblest exhibition of the human form, is on view in the Vatican at Rome?

5—What boat and in what year won the international race for the America cup?

6—What is lightning?

7—What is an alternating electric current?

8—For what queen was Maryland named?

9—How many vice presidents became Presidents and who were they?

10—What is wrong in this sentence from a court decision: "This case is the most unique of its kind ever presented here?"

11—Who said: "I know not what course others may take; but, as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

12—Who was the author of "The Man Without a Country?"

13—What composer of the Nineteenth century earned the title of "waltz king?"

14—How many times did Walter Hagen win the national open golf championship?

15—In physics, what is an atmosphere?

16—What is a "piece of eight?"

17—What outfit fired the first American shot in the World War?

18—What United States general directed the first automobile race in the United States, and when?

19—Wherein does the "backbone" of America differ from that of the Old World?

20—What is a moratorium?

Answers No. 9

1—R. T. Jones, Jr.

2—A fish possessing organs capable of developing electric current.

3—It is an unconscious nervous action produced by the impression an occurrence creates on the brain.

4—Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen."

5—Six: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Tyler and Wilson.

6—Stephen Foster; "Swanee River," "My Old Kentucky Home," etc.

7—Europe; Vesuvius.

8—Louis Marie Julien Vinard.

9—Abraham Lincoln.

10—Tongass national forest in Alaska, 10,540,000 acres.

11—"Jolly Dick," by Herman Melville.

12—The Caspian sea.

13—Mrs. Molla B. Mallory.

14—The smallest known part of matter.

15—Every third person works for a living.

16—\$10,000,000.

17—Gen. Zebulon Pike.

18—Astor and theater manager.

19—William H. Vanderbilt.

20—About three-fourths.

Employ New Process for Coloring Wood

The use of colored woods in the construction of furniture has long been known, the material being stained after the necessary seasoning process.

Within the last few years, however, a method of Austrian origin has been employed, whereby the wood is colored by means in a green state.

By means of heavy pressure in a closed vessel the sap is driven out of the wood and is replaced by the coloring fluid, which may consist of a solution of the more permanent aniline dyes. The best kinds of wood for treatment are found to be birch, beech, alder, plane, elm and lime; oak, fir and pine being unsuitable because they do not stain uniformly.

The colored wood is used for furniture making and for the manufacture of doors and window frames. It can also be employed for outdoor purposes, in which case no painting is necessary, although a coating of varnish would seem to be a necessity.

For the fitting of ships, railway cars, and similar purposes, this stained wood appears to be eminently fitted.

Early Coastal Survey

The records of the United States coast and geodetic survey show that an act authorizing a survey of the coastal waters of the United States was approved by congress on February 10, 1807, but that actual field work was not started until 1816, when a survey of the bay and harbor of New York was begun.

No Spank

A little girl who was visiting her friend had oversteered her time and knew that she would be late in getting home. She expressed the fear that her mother would give her a spanking for being late. Her little hostess rushed away to another room and quickly returned with a copy of Children's Magazine for Parents, which she handed to her friend. "Take this home to your mother, tell her to read it, and she won't spank you," she said reassuringly.

WHAT TO SEE IN TOKIO



A Studious Tokyo Newsboy.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

TO GET a mental picture of Tokyo one must hold clearly in mind that Japan's capital is not really a city but a collection of towns and villages, grown together. These settlements preserve their identity in the 15 "wards" frequently mentioned in dispatches relating events in the city.

Tokyo has a peculiar sentimental tie with our own national capital, because the Japanese cherry blossom trees in Potomac park, in Washington, constituted a gift to us, which was recognized by sending to Tokyo a consignment of American dogwood trees. There they form an annual magnet for thousands of Japanese residents at the time of their blooming.

When one sails up the bay of Tokyo to Yokohama, and buys a railroad ticket to Tokyo, he senses the attitude of a group of Japan's capital. For the ticket reads "Shinagawa," or "Shinbashi," not "Tokyo."

The Imperial palace is in the aristocratic ward, or "Ku," known as Koishikawa-Ku. In this palace, originated by Ota Dokuan in 1456, formerly lived the Tokugawa Shoguns. This palace bears witness to the frequent casualties of Tokyo; it often was burned, the last time in 1873. It is not accessible to the public. A Japanese guide-book naively says, "Ordinary people are allowed to approach only as far as the end of the first bridge outside the outer gate." The palace grounds are surrounded by two moats; the perimeter of the outer one is about five miles. In this ward also is the central railway station, with buildings occupying two acres. One of four entrances is reserved for the use of the Imperial family.

The Latin quarter of Tokyo lies in Kanda-Ku. Here is the Tokyo Higher Commercial school, the first school of that kind established by the government when it launched upon a policy of adopting western business methods. Upon the grounds of this school grow pine trees which are survivors of the grove standing there when the school tract was part of the Shogun's pleasure park. This ward also is famous for a willow tree thoroughfare, its second-hand clothes stores, and a Shinto shrine which dates to the Eilth century.

It is an "Official" City.

While each ward retains distinctive characteristics of the time when it was a separate town, and each has its own business section, Tokyo as a whole has a distinctive individuality. It is an "official" city, and frankly so.

Official hours, official guides, official guide books and official seasons for various sights and scenes are officially proclaimed. You come away with a sense of having been officially conducted through a fairland of cherry blossoms, of noisy lotus flowers that bloom with a detonation, of doll's festivals, of Geisha girl dances.

The old survives alongside the new. The Geisha girl continues to perform through the cafeteria has made its abode in Tokyo. The Geisha girl is an institution hard for the western mind to comprehend. Her most comparable functionary in the western world was the court jester—long since passed away. She is a modern prototype of the private entertainer of wealthy medieval nobles. She is of a class different from the women of Japan who cling to their seclusion amid the forests of modernism; but she is not of the type which westerners class as the demimonde.

Restaurants and tea houses in Tokyo still have their Geisha girls. The Japanese business man, student, official, or visiting farmer are the patrons. More often it is a party of men friends whom the Geisha girl entertains with song, dance and monologue, and for whom she acts as a sort of hostess.

Custom does not fill these restaurants with husbands and wives, men and their fiancées, or friends of opposite sexes, as in America. But the wish to have members of the other sex present is just as strong in Japan as elsewhere. Hence the Geisha girl, outside the prevailing sense of official regulation there is infinite variety.

Tokyo. Exclusive Kojimachi is very different from bourgeois Kanda.

Busy, bustling Nishimbashi, with its "Broadway" and "Billingsgate" is a far cry from Shiba, village of the tower gate and giant hill, native restaurants and distinctive dances.

Easy To Find Your Way Around.

For the humble traveler by the train, it is exceedingly difficult to get lost in Tokyo. Each car bears the number of its route and inside, at the place where, in America, one would see hostess and washing powder advertisements, there is a comprehensive map of the city criss-crossed and circled by lines of many colors corresponding to the numbered routes. A knowledge of the language is superfluous. From the guide-book map, or better from the free map furnished by the Japan Tourist bureau, which seeks to make Japanese travel delightful, one locates the place he seeks and the place where he stands. Then it is a mere matter of matching numbers and colors to any spot within the circular railway which forms the rim of the transportation wheel.

This idea of placing a map of the city in the cars themselves instead of on some sequestered wall around the station may reb the traveler of the cultural advantages of tempting pictures of butter and motor cars, but it makes it easy to wander from village to village within the city limits with the minimum of delay and sign language.

Nishimbashi is a principal business quarter of the city, although each of the wards is more independent, commercially, than the various sections of most cities. The center of Nishimbashi and of Tokyo, is the bridge which in olden times was a measuring point for distances to places throughout the empire. Formerly it was wood; it was rebuilt in 1911 of granite. It is the thoroughfare from each end of this bridge which popularity is known as "Broadway."

In Nishimbashi is the Bank of Japan, occupying a building especially designed to be earthquake-proof. One part of the building has three stories underground for strong boxes, and this part can be flooded as protection against fire. In this same section of modern banks and office buildings is a Shinto shrine where charms are dispensed which are supposed to be efficacious in such diverse emergencies as shipwreck, child delivery and being the victim of a liar.

"Newspaper Row" is in Kojimachi-Ku. Here are practically all the principal journals. Shiba-Ku contains the mortuary temples of the Tokugawa Shoguns. A concession to foreign visitors is indicated by the announcement, "Boots need not be taken off, as covers are provided to slip over them."

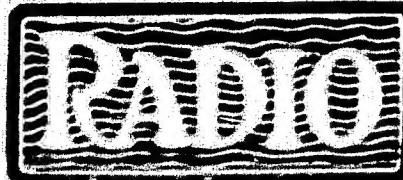
In Azabu-Ku is a Buddhist temple, memento of the years before Shintoism took firm hold. Shintoism has been kept alive in Japan from the dawn of the empire. Tokyo, as Japan's capital, became a stronghold of Shintoism because officialdom of Japan support it ardently.

Three Dangers to the City.

The introduction of western buildings greatly enhanced the danger from earthquakes in Tokyo. The fragile houses might be burned and often were, but could not maintain their occupants under piles of mortar and stones. Fireproof warehouses were provided for groups of such buildings and when the alarm of fire was sounded the occupants carried off their valuables to these storage places.

Tokyo has had three particular terrors of her own to harry her over and over again: pestilence, fire and earthquake. From the close of the sixteenth century when the old fishing village of Yedo blossomed into a city at the order of the ruling Shoguns, these three have from time to time taken heavy toll of life, and the latter two, of property.

Perhaps the most terrible of the many fires that have destroyed great blocks of the invaluable houses of Tokyo occurred in 1657 when 107,000 persons are said to have lost their lives in the flames. The number of palaces destroyed is placed at 800 and the residences of other nobles at more than 700, while between 500 and 400 temples were burned.



Beware of Poor Neutralization

Squeals and Poor Quality Among Ills of Maladjustment.

A neutralized receiver, unless it is carefully adjusted, can be less efficient than one in which neutralization is not employed. There are three chief ills of improper neutralization, according to an article in the Radio Broadcast Magazine.

"The first and most obvious manifestation of incorrect adjustment of the neutralizing device is oscillation in some or all of the radio frequency circuits," reads this article. "These oscillations, as a general rule, become more severe as the frequency is increased, and a loud squeal or whistle will be heard as the tuning controls are adjusted to receive some station that is transmitting."

"Such an effect will make it difficult for the user of the receiver to obtain satisfactory reception and the oscillations will be radiated from the antenna attached to the receiver and cause interference on other receivers located in the neighborhood. Such oscillations can be prevented by correct adjustment, and it is essential that the proper setting be determined in order to make it possible to obtain best results from the receiver."

"A second detrimental effect of maladjustment of the neutralizers is poor quality, which is generally due to the existence of too much regeneration. The quality, under these conditions, will generally sound droning, indicating that the various frequencies in the carrier are being unequally amplified by the radio frequency amplifiers. To preserve good quality, the radio frequency amplifiers must amplify without distortion a band of frequencies extending about 5000 cycles above and 5000 cycles below the carrier frequency, and this condition does not exist unless proper neutralization is obtained."

"Another effect of improper neutralization," says Radio Broadcast, "is to cause one or more of the tuned circuits in a single circuit receiver to be thrown out of synchronism so that the set loses a great deal of its sensitivity, and as a result it is not possible to tune to distant stations with satisfactory volume. These three major effects of improper neutralization indicate how essential it is that neutralization be always carefully and completely accomplished."

May Teach English by Radio to Filipinos

Radio may solve the long-standing problem of a common language, which is of great importance to Filipinos and to the United States. From the inception of the American regime in the Philippines, the problem of a common language has been the first and foremost in the minds of the people. Since they speak many different dialects, it is impossible for people even of adjacent provinces to converse. But the radio language does not accommodate itself to English readily, few American teachers are left in the schools and the native teachers are, for the most part, ill prepared in English, so the results of their instruction are discouraging. The children receive little or nothing, but in a strange dialect, not English. But the Radio Corporation of the Philippines recently broadcast a lesson in English which was so good that Filipinos can acquire English by radio.

Battery Clamp Used for Skinning Hook-up Wire

In doing the popular rather covered skinned hook-up wire, radio constructors usually experience considerable trouble in skinning the wire for connection. A simple tool which is very convenient for this work can be made from an ordinary large battery-post clamp. The clamp, which resembles an ordinary clothespin, merely fits the jaws of the clamp around the wire, and then cut it with a pair of side cutters. The wire is then stripped of its insulation and the clamp is removed. The wire is then ready for connection.

Cleaning Radio Panels Very Simple Operation

Take a bit of clean cloth and wet it thoroughly in water. Wring out all of the water and shake on a few drops of alcohol. Then dip the cloth in the alcohol and use it to clean the radio panels. The alcohol will remove the dirt and the cloth will polish the panels. This is a very simple operation and can be done by anyone. The alcohol will also clean the contacts and the switches of the radio. It is a very good idea to clean the radio panels and contacts regularly to keep the radio in good working order.

Radio Aids Operation of Inland River Craft

It is generally known that radio has transformed the art of navigation upon the high seas. This science is also coming into its own as an aid to the operation of craft upon inland rivers.

Major W. W. Parker, chief clerk of the American Engineers' office, Cincinnati, originated broadcasting of river stage reports over station WLW. In response to a circular letter sent out by Major Parker recently to test the value of this service, the lockmasters and transportation companies operating Ohio river craft have given enthusiastic endorsement of the value received from this service.

River stage reports are broadcast each morning and are picked up by the lockmasters and boat captains along the Ohio river and its tributaries from a point a few miles south of Pittsburgh to Cairo, Ill. Lockmasters find this service extremely valuable. All of the fifty dams along the Ohio are movable and the reports of the rising and falling of the river enable the lockmasters to know when to raise and when to lower the dam. The dams are made of wicket, a device invented by a Frenchman and tried out in the Ohio river for the first time at Davis Island dam, seven miles below Pittsburgh, in 1870. When all of the wicket sections are in position they form a barrier. When the river is rising, the dam tender goes out in a maneuvering boat, equipped with a derrick, and lowers each section to the bottom of the river, and the traffic goes over the dam instead of through the locks.

As for the steamboat captains, the reports enable them to determine the stage at which they must navigate, and to know when they will go through locks and when they will go over the dam. They can sit in their cabins and compare the river stage reports with the draft of their boats, which tells them what precautions they must take to clear the channel.

Many Ohio river craft tow a large number of barges of coal. It is difficult to maneuver such a tow under the best conditions. In the absence of accurate information as to river stage, the craft may be caught on a sandbar for a week or two.

The simplicity of the radio information is especially appreciated by river men, as they receive the broadcast, in many cases, several hours ahead of the printed report.

Some of the companies operating river craft have equipped all of their boats with receiving sets as the result of the river stage broadcast. Many large shippers have attached to the value of this service.

Varieties of Troubles

That Cause Interference

Outside sources of interference which affect reception in a receiver are listed as follows:

- Sign flashers.
- Induction coils.
- X-ray machines.
- Radio machines.
- Telephone ringers.
- Atmospheric static.
- Electric street cars.
- Defective transformer.
- Regenerative receiver.
- Bad contact in switches.
- Amateur wireless station.
- Static produced by belts.
- Loose street lamp in socket.
- Smoke or dust precipitators.
- Defective street light rectifiers.
- Electrical manufacturing processes.
- Commercial wireless (radio) station.
- Leaking insulators on power circuits.

Overlapping of broadcasting stations.

Motion picture machines using arc lamp.

Interference from high potential circuits.

Heterodyning of broadcasting stations.

Defective rail bonds on street railway systems.

Defective lightning arresters—power circuits.

Motors and generators of the commutator type.

Arcing wires in trees and other grounded objects.

How Sun Determines Volume on Long Waves

That the sun's activity is probably the chief factor in determining the strength of long wave radio signals was the most important conclusion in the annual report of the laboratory for special radio transmission research prepared by Dr. L. W. Austin, of the Bureau of Standards.

In addition to the curves and tables showing the relation measurements of the laboratory, curves were shown in the report which indicate a close relationship between the long wave signal strength and the changes in number of sun spots during the eleven-year sunspot cycle, the signal strength increasing with the increase of sun spots.

Other curves given show periodic changes in the signal strength during the time of the sun's rotation (twenty-six days), while others indicate a twenty-day period in the case of certain stations.

Some of these curves also suggest that radio waves are sent from the sun, which often produce increase in signal strength when they pass the earth. These periodic radio waves, however, are not considered as well established as the relationship of the sun's activity and the strength of the signal and the sun's activity extending over a number of years.

Pretty Things that are Made at Home

THERE'S always "room for one more" dainty garment in one's wardrobe of pretty underthings. That's why it is both profitable and pleasurable to spend one's leisure hours making up a number of lingerie items to add to the collection.

Such adorable nightgowns, chemises and such as are being made of colorful voile this season! The beauty of these United States items is that they are so amazingly inexpensive, at the same time so truly lovely.

Three yards of peach-colored voile with a half yard of French blue makes the attractive "nightie" in this picture. If you prefer, substitute flesh color for the peach, with deep rose instead of the blue. Perhaps pure

white with pale green would appeal to you more, or possibly make color with orange voile for the diamond-shaped applique.

Any of these color combinations will be effective, the outstanding point of interest being the unique short sleeves camouflaged by inserting diamond-shaped portions of the voile at each shoulder line. Speaking of short sleeves, have you heard the latest? Well, it's this—sleeves for nightgowns are coming back again.

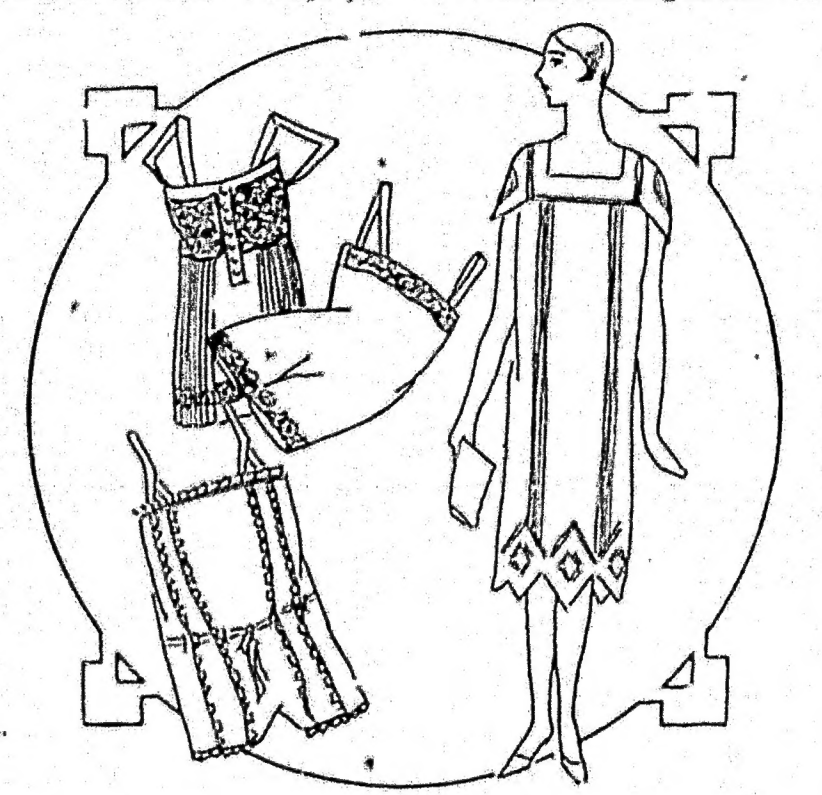
The clever thing about the gown in this picture is the way a short-sleeved effect has been obtained without resorting to the ordinary sewed-in sleeve which so few of us like. The hemline is also pointed to match the sleeve. Diamond motifs of the contrasting voile are applied, as the picture shows. Applique, please to re-

to be fashionable, one just must wear bracelets, and "the more the merrier." Thus the sleeveless mode and the bracelet had play to each other's success.

Printed chiffon frocks, such as are here illustrated, flatter their colorful transparency at every gathering of the elite in Paris, now that the warm days of summer have arrived.

The sleeveless sports frock is outstanding among French outdoor costumes. The model shown here to the left makes sleeves conspicuous by their absence. As is so fashionable this season this two-piece dress is of white tulle, the necessary "touch of color" achieved with handsome peasant embroidery.

The large rose designs noted in each of the chiffon garden-party frocks, here shown, compete for favor with



Dainty Things Easily Made.

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Paris Says Sans Sleeves.

member, is a favorite mode of decoration for lingerie. Many of the incoming fall garments show this embellishment.

Another opportunity for delf needlework and color combination is presented in the chemise shown in the lower left corner. For the flap points which are sewed in vertical rows and about the hemline cut pointed squares, fold each into a triangle and sew them into the garment as pictured.

The other two chemises show fashionable fingerings which depart from the tailored theme, by stressing a hand-some lace treatment.

As to the sleeveless mode, Paris fashionists come out strong for it now that summer is here. Quite interesting this, when one recalls how at the beginning of the season long

the little fingered effects, which have been so exploited this season.

Practical and adaptable in midsummer wear is the short cape and blouse costume which has either a separate or an attached sleeveless blouse. For street wear these youthful looking cape suits are developed either of fine novelty woven checks or of satin or crepe.

These sleeveless dasties frocks which have a cape to catch are ideal for early autumn when cool breezes struggle for supremacy with departing summer sunbeams. Then, too, with cool the cape, one is charmingly attired for afternoon frolics or five o'clock tea. With the cape, perfect street apparel is achieved.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.
(2, 1127, by Western Newspaper Union.)

Community Building

Several Reasons Why Home Ownership Pays

"We Own Our Own Home." Just this simple little phrase means much to those fortunate enough to be able to say it.

It means that they are lords and masters of their own households. It signifies that here are folks entitled to a greater measure of respect, J. H. Hildebrandt writes, in the Chicago American. It shows that they are fathers and mothers who did not hesitate to sacrifice some of their small pleasures of life so that their children could grow up in proper surroundings.

Occasionally people argue that it does not pay to own a home. If one were to reckon only in dollars and cents, perhaps in some cases it might not pay.

But what has money got to do with it anyway? How can one compare a possible saving of a few dollars with the great measure of satisfaction and contentment that is bound to be evident to the owned home. I am willing to grant that there are unpleasant tasks, but think of the many other interesting things that the home owner can do.

Every man should have a hobby of some sort, but I wish to point out that the greatest inspiration for this sort of thing would be found around the owner's home.

If you have hesitated to own a home on account of the two reasons mentioned above, better get busy at once, especially if you have sons and daughters. Living in rented quarters you are missing a lot of the busy things in life, and you are overlooking one of the best assurances that your children will grow up to be a credit to yourself and the community at large.

Let more of us adopt the best hobby of all, "Our Own Home."

Look to Protection of Home From Fire

We often hear people say that if they had a fire they would let it burn and collect the insurance. Probably the home owner who takes pride in his possessions would not do that in case of actual fire. In any case, this is not the correct or safe attitude to take.

Policy stipulations go into detail regarding ownership of property insured. They state plainly that the policy is void, unless specifically provided in a written rider attached to the policy, if the insured is not sole owner of the property; if the building occupies land not owned by the insured; if the insured knows foreclosure proceedings have been instituted; if there is any change of title other than by the death of the insured; or if the policy is assigned before a loss. If any such conditions exist or should arise the home owner should notify the agent or broker immediately.

Some Important Don'ts

- Don't build on a hill of any kind.
- Don't build on a reclaimed swamp.
- Let your grand-grandson do that.
- Don't build on black soil. Dig it out.
- Don't take chances on narrow footings. Make them wide.
- Don't use sand from the excavation if it contains organic matter.
- Don't try to save cement in concrete for footings.
- Don't leave the footings uncovered if you build in winter.
- Don't try to level off the footing trench with loose material before placing concrete. Build from the natural ground.
- Don't guess about footings. Know what kind of soil you have and what the building weighs.

Really Belong to City

The man who buys real estate in a city becomes a permanent part of the municipality because he owns a very vital interest in the city. Even though he may be compelled to transfer his place of abode to some other locality at a subsequent date, as long as he is a property owner he cannot escape maintaining a very definite interest in the welfare and progress of his former home city.

Cheaper Lot, Better House

The less expensive lot the more money is left for the house itself, and a well-constructed house on a cheap lot is far more desirable than an expensive house on an expensive lot. Although a house that is very much more expensive than its neighbors might be hard to sell at a good price, a very cheap house may add nothing at all to the sale value of an expensive lot.

Trade Possibilities

Andalusia citizens would do well to take a day off and get together and talk about Andalusia, her trade possibilities, her problems that are common to all her citizens. Such gatherings would promote good will and cooperation and these twin blessings are always essential to the greatest growth of any city—Andalusia Star.

Look Well to Schools

Schools generally are the barometer of a community's progress.

Dr. True's Elixir

The True Family Laxative and Worm Expeller

Used Continuously for more than 75 years

"My wife and I whenever troubled with headaches or that listless, tired feeling, lack of appetite, disordered stomach—and other ills pointing to Constipation—always take Dr. True's Elixir for quick relief."—Mr. E. L. Smith, Chelmsford, Mass.

Family size \$1.20; other sizes 60c; 40c.

"Safest and Surest Since 1851"

Facts Right; Poetry Awful

Robert Frost, outstanding among the serious American poets, wrote a poem about apples while at Amherst, and, in revising it, wished to make sure that he had made no error in his natural history. An agricultural college being nearby, it was suggested that he send the manuscript of his poem to the authorities there, for their possible correction, relates Thomas L. Mason in the Newbury Independent. They returned it a few days later with the statement that his poem was quite accurate, but his poetry was awful!

Odd Graduation Pair

Miss Hannah May Dean, seventeen years old, and her niece, Miss Olga Martha Dean, who is eighteen, received diplomas at the graduation exercises of the Middletown (Conn.) high school.

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No need to spend restless, sleepless nights. Irritation quickly relieved and rest assured by using the remedy that has helped thousands of sufferers. 25 cents and \$1.00 at drug stores. If unable to obtain, write direct to: NORTON & LYMAN CO., Inc., 100 North Main St., Portland, Me. Send for free sample.

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Removes Corns, Calluses, and Warts. 25 Cents. Write for free sample.

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